Old Regimental Headquarters
Stables and Powder Magazine
Site of Fort Buford
Williams County, North Dakota

HABS No. ND-4

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
Missouri River Basin Historical Studies
Region Two Office
National Park Service
Omaha, Nebraska

Old Regimental Headquarters
Stables and Powder Magazine
Site of Fort Buford
Williams County, North Dakota

HABS No. ND 4

Owner- County Court of William County, North Dakota, and State Park
     Board.

Date of Erection- Probably between 1875 and 1885. Abandoned 1895.

Architect- Not known.

Builder- Soldiers or Contractor's employees.

Present Condition- Fair. The roof of the powder magazine burned
     two or three years ago, but the stone walls are still sound.
     The Regimental Headquarters needs painting and a considerable
     amount of carpenter work, such as replacing broken window sash,
     doors, and porch posts.

Number of Stories- One story.

Materials of Construction- Walls of powder magazine are stone. Those
     of Regimental Headquarters are frame, with weatherboarding,
     painted white. Wood shingles on roof. Large brick chimneys
     of excellent design.

Other Existing Records- This was a very important place in the his-
     tory of the West, not only as a place where prisoners from the
     Confederate Army were put on duty fighting Indians, but in
     later years the place where Sitting Bull, Chief Gall, and other
     leaders finally surrendered.

     Since 1895 the Regimental Headquarters has been used from time
     to time as a private residence, and again as an outing home
     for Boy Scouts. The kitchen on the east side appears to have
     been added about 1916 or '20.

     Work planned and accomplished as a phase of the Missouri River
     Basin historical salvage program by the History Division, Region
     Two Office, National Park Service, Omaha, Nebraska.

                         Project supervised by Regional
                         Historian Merrill J. Mattes

                         Technical data by Historian
                         Ray H. Mattison

                         Field work performed under
                         the direction of Architect
                         John A. Bryan, 1952